

1961

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HUNSTANTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Public Health Department.

Medical Officer of Health.

W.E.H.Bull, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.Ch., (Cantab).

(Until 23rd July, 1961)

W.H.Crichton, C.I.E., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

(From 24th July to 17th Sept. 1961)

A.A.G.Carson, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.,

(From 18th. September 1961).

Public Health Inspector.



W.L.C.Proud, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Cert.S.I.B.



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General Purposes Committee.

Chairman - Mr. T.W.H.Burton.

Vice-Chairman - Mr. J.M.Humphry.

Members - Mr. K.J.Bolton.
Mr. J.F.Fleming.
Mr. F.Hartnell.
Mr. T.C.R.Legge.
Mr. G.Richmond.

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HUNSTANTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health

for the year ended 31st. December, 1961

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my first report on the public health for 1961. During the year, Dr. W.E.H. Bull retired as Medical Officer of Health after thirty seven years service.

The report incorporates that of the Public Health Inspector - (Mr. Proud). In addition to the normal duties of the office, the Public Health Inspector is responsible for the supervision of collection and disposal of refuse, sea front cleansing, cleansing and maintenance of public conveniences, maintenance of Council Houses and administration of the Petroleum Acts and Regulations.

As usual, diseases of the heart and blood vessels caused the highest number of deaths - 34 out of a total of 65 giving a percentage of 52.3% of all deaths.

The corrected death rate for Hunstanton is appreciably lower than that of England and Wales (9.5 in Hunstanton compared with 12.0 in England and Wales).

It should, perhaps, be pointed out that the mortality rates in infants does not give a true picture due to the small numbers involved.

A new hazard to the public health arose in 1961 and was the contamination of grass and milk supplies by fall-out from atmospheric nuclear explosions. In the Autumn, as a result of the nuclear tests by the U.S.S.R., emergency measures were undertaken to provide an alternative safe supply should fresh milk become contaminated to a dangerous level. Fortunately it was not needed.

I should like to express my thanks to the Committee for their support and to the Staff of the Public Health Department and of the Local Health Office for their help in the compilation of this report.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

ANDREW A.G. CARSON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS.Area and Population.

The District covers 1,498 acres, including 434 acres of foreshore.

The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population in 1961 was 4,840, compared with 5,320 in 1960.

The number of live births was 136, whilst the number of deaths was 65, representing a natural increase of 71.

The number of inhabited houses in the District was 1,520.

The Rateable Value was £80, 938 whilst the product of a penny rate was £329.

METEOROLOGICAL FACTORS.

The data, acquired by courtesy of the R.A.F. West Raynham, is shown in the table below, the figures in brackets being the corresponding figures for 1960.

Month.	Mean daily maximum Temp °F.	Mean daily minimum Temp. °F.	Mean daily temperature °F	Total rainfall inches.	Mean relative humidity.
Jan.	41.2 (41.8)	33.4 (29.8)	37.3 (38.2)	4.31 (3.93)	90.75 (92.22)
Feb.	48.2 (43.0)	38.3 (34.0)	43.3 (38.5)	1.57 (1.60)	89.75 (88.0)
March.	54.5 (46.4)	37.4 (37.6)	45.9 (42.0)	1.62 (1.01)	80.75 (87.5)
April.	56.8 (53.4)	42.6 (41.2)	49.7 (47.3)	1.85 (0.88)	84.5 (80.2)
May.	57.7 (62.0)	43.2 (46.3)	50.5 (54.1)	1.06 (0.53)	76.25 (77.0)
June.	68.0 (68.9)	48.9 (50.2)	58.5 (59.5)	0.89 (1.00)	72.75 (76.25)
July.	66.2 (66.7)	51.4 (51.6)	58.8 (59.1)	2.59 (2.82)	78.0 (86.75)
Aug.	67.5 (67.0)	51.5 (50.9)	59.3 (58.9)	2.51 (2.84)	81.25 (80.5)
Sept.	66.4 (61.9)	51.8 (49.5)	59.1 (55.7)	2.70 (3.45)	87.25 (85.0)
Oct.	57.7 (55.9)	45.1 (45.5)	51.4 (50.7)	4.82 (4.09)	88.25 (90.0)
Nov.	47.5 (49.2)	38.3 (40.4)	42.9 (44.5)	2.39 (3.83)	88.5 (91.0)
Dec.	40.8 (42.4)	31.8 (35.6)	36.3 (39.0)	3.05 (4.26)	91.75 (91.0)

It will be seen that there was a warmer February, March and April than in the preceding year, a warmer Autumn and a colder beginning to the Winter, but with less rain.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The number of live births registered during the year was 136; of these six were illegitimate. Only one stillbirth occurred.

Details are given in the table below (the figures in brackets are the corresponding numbers for the previous year).

Live Births.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate.	69 (92)	61 (71)	130 (163)
Illegitimate.	2 (3)	4 (2)	6 (5)
Total.	71 (95)	65 (73)	136 (168)

Stillbirths.

Legitimate.	1 (1)	- (-)	1 (1)
Illegitimate.	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Total.	1 (1)	- (-)	1 (1)
Total live and still births.	72 (96)	65 (73)	137 (169)

Live Birth Rate.

The crude live birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated population was 28.1 compared with a crude rate of 31.2 in 1960. The corrected live birth rate (using a comparability figure of .92) was 25.8 compared with a live birth rate of 17.4 in England and Wales in 1961.

Illegitimate Live Birth Rate.

This is the percentage of the total live births and for 1961 was 4.4%.

Stillbirths.

There was only one. The stillbirth rate is the number of still births per 1,000 total live and still births. This for 1961 was 7.3 compared with a stillbirth rate of 18.7 in England and Wales.

Infant Deaths.

The number of deaths of infants under one year was eight (all legitimate). Of these, five died in the first week of life and the remainder between four weeks and one year.

Table showing deaths of infants under one year, four weeks and one week of age in 1961:-

	Under one year.		Under four weeks.		Under one week.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate.	6	2	4	1	4	1
Illegitimate.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.	6	2	4	1	4	1

Causes of deaths in infants under one year were as follows:-

Prematurity	-	3
Asphyxia neonatorum	-	1
Asphyxiation	-	1
Cerebral haemorrhage	-	1
Myocardial failure	-	1
Overwhelming sepsis	-	1

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births was 58.8 in 1961 compared with a rate of 21.4 in England and Wales.

As all deaths occurred in legitimate infants the legitimate infant mortality rate is also 58.8 whilst the illegitimate infant mortality rate is zero.

Neonatal Mortality Rate is the deaths of infants under four weeks per 1,000 total live births and was 36.8.

Early Neonatal Mortality Rate is the deaths of infants under one week per 1,000 total live births and was 36.8.

Perinatal Mortality Rate is the number of stillbirths and deaths of infants under one week of age combined per 1,000 total live and still births and for 1961 was 43.8.

Maternal Mortality.

There were no maternal deaths in the District in 1961.

The maternal mortality rate for England and Wales in 1961 was 0.34.

Deaths from all Causes.

The Registrar General has recorded the following deaths and they are classified under the thirty six headings on the abbreviated list of International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Deaths, 1955.

Tuberculosis - respiratory	1
Tuberculosis - other	1
Syphilitic Disease	-
Diphtheria	-
Whooping cough	-
Meningococcal Infections	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-
Measles	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-
Malignant neoplasm - stomach	2
Malignant neoplasm - lung, bronchus	2
Malignant neoplasm - breast	-
Malignant neoplasm - uterus	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	3
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-
Diabetes	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system	25
Coronary disease, Angina	4
Hypertension with heart disease	1
Other heart diseases	4
Other circulatory diseases	2
Influenza	-
Pneumonia	2
Bronchitis	3
Other diseases of respiratory system	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	-
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-
Congenital malformation	1
Other defined and ill defined diseases	10
Motor vehicle accidents	2
Suicide	1
Homicide and operations of war	-

The total number of deaths at all ages in the District during 1961 was 65 (males 23, females 42).

Heart disease with nine deaths caused 13.9% of all deaths; coronary artery disease with four deaths accounted for 6.2% Vascular lesions of the nervous system with a figure of 25 caused 38.5%

Altogether, diseases of the heart and blood vessels caused 34 deaths and accounted for 52.3% of all deaths.

Death Rate (crude) per 1,000 estimated population in Hunstanton	13.4
Death Rate (corrected),(comparability factor .71)	9.5
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population of England and Wales	12.0

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

Nineteen cases of infectious diseases were reported during 1961. Measles accounted for fifteen, jaundice for two, whilst there was one case of pulmonary and one case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

Measles.

This disease is troublesome because of the disruptions it causes amongst school communities and because of its possible complications. Fifteen cases were reported in the following age groups:-

	Under 1 year.	One year.	Two years.	Three.	Four.	Five-nine.	10+	Totals.
Males	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	4
Females	-	1	1	1	2	6	-	11
Totals	-	2	1	2	2	8	-	15

Tuberculosis.

One new case of pulmonary tuberculosis and one of the non-pulmonary type were reported. At the 31st. December 1961, there were 28 cases on the Register as shown below.

	Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.		Totals.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
New cases.	1	-	1	-	2
Inward transfers.	-	-	-	-	-

Number of cases on
Register at
31.12.61.

11	14	1	2	28
25		3		

B.C.G.Vaccination.

This continued during the year. On reaching 13 years, children are offered skin tests and the susceptible ones are vaccinated.

The following table shows the figures for Glebe House School and Hunstanton Secondary Modern School.

School.	No. due.	Accepted.	Tested.	Read.	Positive.	Negative and vaccinated.	T.B. Index %
Glebe House.	11	11	11	11	2	9	18.2
Hunstanton Secondary Modern School.	169	110	109	109	10	99	9.2

B.C.G.Vaccination - continued.

The overall acceptance rate for these two Schools was 67.2%, a figure which is capable of improvement.

B.C.G.vaccination is an important method of protection against tuberculosis and gives a high degree of protection over a period of five years, at a time when adolescents, leaving school and going out into the world, are exposed to the greatest risk of infection.

Polionyelitis.

There were no cases of polionyelitis in 1961 in the District.

The polionyelitis vaccination campaign continued. In April 1961, the Ministry of Health announced that a re-inforcing fourth dose should be offered to children when they enter school (normally at the age of five years) and also to children of five and over who had not reached the age of twelve. In all cases fourth doses should be given not earlier than one year after the third dose but as soon as possible thereafter. Unfortunately, this was suspended in October due to restricted supplies of Salk vaccine.

It was also announced that a new oral vaccine was being produced and would be made available in the near future.

11,216 persons were protected by three doses in 1961 in Area No. 8 compared with 10,926 in 1960 - an increase of 290.

The following table shows the number of persons immunised against polionyelitis in 1961 in Area No. 8 comprising Hunstanton and Wells Urban Districts and Docking and Walsingham Rural Districts (the figures in brackets are the corresponding figures for 1960).

	Immunised with three doses.	
Expectant mothers	621	(559)
Adolescents (born 1933 - 1942)	1,820	(1,658)
School children (born 1943 -1955)	6,129	(6,901)
Pre-school children - (born 1956 - 1961)	1,942	(1,604)
Adults (26 years to 40 years)	617	(175)
Adults (40+)	87	(29)
Totals.	11,216	(10,926)

Smallpox.

The District was clear of smallpox in 1961.

The following table shows the number of vaccinations by age groups against smallpox carried out in Hunstanton Urban District during 1961.

	Under 1 year.	1 year.	2 to 4 years.	5 to 14 years	15+	Total
Primary	63	5	-	11	13	92
Re-vaccination	-	-	1	3	27	31

Total number of vaccinations against smallpox - 123.

Diphtheria, Whooping-cough and Tetanus

There were no cases of any of these notified in 1961.

Immunisation against diphtheria is now combined usually with whooping cough and tetanus. This reduces the number of injections a child needs and is given in early infancy, as, at this early age, diseases contracted by the baby have a high mortality rate.

Recent studies by the Director of Epidemiological Research Laboratory into the incidence of deaths from whooping cough in England and Wales may be of interest.

Cases and Deaths Registered in England and Wales.

Year *	Cases (to nearest 1,000)	Deaths.
1950 +	158,000	394
1955	79,000	87
1958	33,000	27
1959	33,000	25

* Pertussis vaccine was introduced on a wide scale in 1950.

Of the deaths which occurred in 1958 and 1959 in England and Wales, 50 were investigated and the following facts established:-

- (a) 52% of deaths were below five months of age and 14% were children below eleven months of age, i.e. 66% were children below one year.
- (b) Of the 50 fatalities, 42 had not been immunised, three had been incompletely vaccinated and only four had had a full course of vaccination.
- (c) The source of infection in fourteen out of twentyfive cases was found to be from infected elder siblings.

It is important therefore, for immunisation at an early age (three months) against whooping cough to be carried out in babies and it is also necessary for their elder siblings to be fully immunised as well.

The following table gives more information about immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping-cough and Tetanus in Area No. 8 and the District in 1961. (Area No. 8 comprises Hunstanton and Wells Urban Districts and Docking and Walsingham Rural Districts).

Born.	1961 Area. Dist.	1960. Area. Dist.	1959 Area. Dist.	1958 Area. Dist.	1957 Area. Dist.	1956-52 Area. Dist.	1951-47 Area. Dist.	1946 + Area. Dist.	Total. Area. Dist.	
TRIPLE.	137 17	317 45	42 8	25 4	17 17	30 4	13 1	- -	581 79	Initial.
	- -	- -	13 4	36 4	34 8	71 20	12 6	- -	166 42	Booster.
DIPHTHERIA/ TETANUS.	3 -	2 -	2 1	2 1	1 -	108 6	36 6	- -	154 13	Initial
	- -	- -	1 -	15 1	70 3	6 6	- -	- -	93 4	Booster.
DIPHTHERIA.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	26 -	14 -	- -	40 -	Initial.
	- -	- -	- -	- -	22 -	255 19	443 73	- -	720 92	Booster.
DIPHTHERIA/ WHOOPING COUGH.	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	Initial.
	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Booster.
TETANUS.	1 -	1 -	3 -	1 -	12 -	714 34	891 65	264 10	1,869 109	Initial. Initial.
	- -	- -	2 1	3 -	- -	30 3	9 4	38 13	17 21	Booster.

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THE REPORT OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

W.L.C.Proud, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Cert.S.I.B.

Hunstanton Urban District Council.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS MADE DURING THE YEAR.Public Health.

Nuisances.	67
Water Supply.	4
Drainage.	97
Sanitary Conveniences.	7
Infectious Disease..	1
Disinfection of house.	1

Housing.

Disrepair and defects.	71
Unfit houses.	12
Improvement grants.	27
Caravan and Camping Sites.	114

Council Houses.

Repair and Maintenance.	394
Painting by Contractors.	247
Alterations by Contractors.	44
Housing Estates.	14

Food Premises.

Routine inspections.	175
Survey of Premises.	89
Ice Cream premises inspected.	29
Food Vehicles.	4
Meat and Food Inspections.	22
Food Sampling.	14
Milk and Dairies Regulations.	7
Food Poisoning Investigations.	2

Rodent Control.

General.	91
Sewer Treatments.	8
Insect Infestations.	4
Refuse Storage, Collection and Disposal.	96
Factories.	11
Petroleum Stores.	41
Shops Act Administration.	4
Pet Shops.	2
Public Conveniences - Supervision of Cleansing and Maintenance.	366
Sea Front Cleansing.	82

NOTICES SERVED DURING THE YEAR.(a) Informal.

<u>Public Health.</u>	<u>Notices.</u>	<u>Notices Complied.</u>
Nuisances.	16	16
Drainage.	23	23
Sanitary Conveniences.	1	1
<u>Housing.</u>	12	8
<u>Food Premises.</u>	17	15

(b) Statutory.

The Council authorised the service of two abatement notices under the Public Health Act, 1936, the nuisance in each case was abated as a result.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Council has provided a piped mains supply of water throughout the district; the water is obtained from shallow springs at Old Hunstanton, near the northern boundary of the district and is chlorinated at the pumping station from where it is pumped to an elevated storage tower in the town and distributed by gravitational mains.

The water pumping, storage and distribution installations are under the control of the Council's Engineer and Surveyor.

The amount of water pumped during the year was 107,836,000 gallons compared with 127,089,000 gallons in 1960; during which year 24,681,000 gallons were supplied to the adjoining Rural District of Docking. The monthly amount pumped varied from 11,594,000 gallons in June (15,569,000 gallons in June, 1960) to 6,697,000 gallons in December (6,933,000 gallons in December, 1960).

In response to a request for an emergency supply of water to Heacham, in the Docking Rural District, an estimated 112,000 gallons was supplied in twenty-four hours on the 24th. to 25th. June, whilst the total quantity of water pumped during this period was 607,000 gallons, the highest daily figure ever recorded at the works.

The average daily consumption during the peak week, 26th. June to 2nd. July was 542,000 gallons.

The supply of water is sufficient to meet the requirements of the district.

Dwelling Houses and Population Supplied.

	<u>No. of houses.</u>	<u>Population.</u>
Direct to houses	1,500	4,810
Standpipes or taps in outhouses.	20	30
	<u>1,520</u>	<u>4,840</u>

During the year a piped supply from the mains was laid on into six existing houses.

Bacteriological Quality.

Sixteen samples of water were taken by the Engineer and Surveyor and submitted for bacteriological examination during the year. The results were as shown in the following table:-

Samples taken.		Results.			
Before Chlorination.	After Chlorination.	Excellent.	Satisfactory.	Suspicious.	Unsatisfactory.
7	-	5	1	-	1
-	9	9	-	-	-

The water after chlorination, as supplied to the consumers, was bacteriologically satisfactory.

Chemical Analysis.

The analyst's opinion on the last sample of water submitted for chemical analysis was as follows:-

"This water is of very good organic quality and the chemical analysis as a whole shows no evidence of pollution. The total hardness is normal for East Anglian waters, being about 20° Clark, of which approximately three-quarters is temporary. The reaction is practically neutral and the free carbon dioxide is moderately low so that this water would not be expected to have any serious corrosive action on metals. Apart from a trace of iron, other metals, such as lead and copper, are absent from the sample. The clarity, odour and taste are very satisfactory and in our opinion this water is very suitable for drinking and general purposes. The detailed mineral analysis does not disclose any unusual features".

Hardness.

The hardness of the water, expressed as Ca Co, in parts per million was recorded as:-

Total	285 p.p.m.
Carbonate (temporary hardness)	195 p.p.m.
Non-Carbonate (permanent hardness)	90 p.p.m.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The experimental lengths of plastic pipe referred to in the Annual Report for 1960, for use in connection with the proposed sewage outfall on the South Beach, proved successful and the float tests to find the tidal currents in the area of the outfall have been completed during the year.

It is anticipated that more detailed proposals will now be prepared for a new sewage disposal pumping station to replace the old South Beach sewage works, together with proposals for relaying the South Beach sewer which has, for a number of years, been surcharged.

During the year existing sewage works have been operated as efficiently as possible and no serious troubles have been experienced.

Sixteen premises in the district are not connected to the public sewer on account of levels or distance from the sewer making it impracticable to drain to the sewer. These premises are drained to septic tanks or cesspools. The tanks or cesspools serving six properties were emptied during the year by a contractor engaged by the Council.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

House refuse was collected once weekly throughout the year, collections from hotels, food and business premises were made at least once weekly in the winter and twice to four times weekly during the summer season, the more frequent collections being made from premises producing refuse of a putrescent nature.

Two vehicles were employed on refuse collection. The larger of these (an 18 cub. yard capacity, gravity packing, rear loading type) with a crew of four men was employed whole time throughout the year and collected mainly from domestic premises.

The second vehicle (a 7 cub.yard capacity side loading type)equipped with a trailer for light, bulky materials and manned by a crew of two men was employed whole time throughout the summer season and two days per week during the remainder of the year, chiefly on collection from hotels, food and business premises. A report on this vehicle, which has been in service for nine years, was submitted to the General Purposes Committee of the Council in October. In November two different types of refuse collection vehicles, provided for demonstration by the makers, were tried on the collection round and a report was submitted to the Committee in December, at which time the purchase of a new vehicle was under consideration.

Refuse disposal continued to be by tipping in a disused chalk pit at Thornham in the adjoining rural district.

The surface of the disused refuse tip at Redgate Hill was covered in June with surplus soil from roadworks carried out by the County Surveyor's Department of the Norfolk County Council.

As a result of informal action satisfactory storage facilities for refuse were provided at eight premises.

NUISANCES.

Informal action was taken to secure the abatement of nuisance in forty cases, these relating chiefly to nuisance arising from accumulations of refuse and blocked or defective drains.

The Council authorised service of two abatement notices under the Public Health Act,1936, to secure the abatement of nuisance arising from:-

- (i) a defective drain; and
- (ii) the use for human habitation of insanitary premises; in both cases the nuisance was abated in compliance with the notice.

HOUSING.

(a) General.

Seventy one inspection were made concerning disrepair and defects in houses and as a result of informal action fifteen houses were repaired.

Action taken by the Council under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957 resulted in the owners of two houses giving undertakings that the houses would not be used for human habitation.

No case of statutory overcrowding was found.

(b) Improvement Grants.

During the year applications were received for Discretionary Grants in respect of six dwellings and for Standard Grant in respect of one dwelling.

Discretionary Grants were paid in respect of improvements in two dwellings and Standard Grant in respect of works carried out at one dwelling.

(c) New Houses.

Sixteen new houses were completed by private enterprise during the year.

(d) Council Houses.

The Council has provided 157 dwellings to meet the general housing needs of the district, these comprising:-

- (a) 62 x 3 bedroom houses,
- (b) 62 x 2 bedroom houses,
- (c) 5 x 2 bedroom bungalows,
- (d) 12 x 1 bedroom bungalows,
- (e) 4 x 2 bedroom flats,
- (f) 12 x 1 bedroom flats.

The bungalows at (c) and (d), and eight of the flats at (f), twenty five units of accomodation, are intended principally for occupation by aged persons.

The Council owns a further nine houses of pre-war construction.

During the year the unsatisfactory combination ranges were taken out of the twelve houses in Hamon Close and replaced with open fireplaces with back boilers and tiled surrounds and hearths.

External repainting of fifty six houses, five bungalows and eight flats was carried out during the year. These works were carried out by Contractors. Ordinary works of repair and maintenance were carried out by direct labour.

CARAVAN SITES AND CAMPING GROUNDS.

In the south of the district there are five privately owned caravan sites and two sites operated by the Council. These are all "holiday" sites, the caravans being stationed for occupation during spring and summer only.

Two plots of land in the South Beach area were used, intermittently as camping sites during the holiday season; these were kept under observation and the occupier warned of the provisions of Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936; this resulted in restriction of such use of the land.

A survey, made of all sites during August Bank Holiday Week, showed that there were 868 caravans stationed and 58 tents pitched in the district at that time.

FOOD PREMISES, FOOD, MEAT AND MILK.(a) Food Premises

A survey of food premises was made during the year and routine inspections were made of as many premises as possible.

The following is a list of food premises and stalls (excluding private hotels, guest houses and boarding houses) in the district, classified by the main food business carried on.

Grocery and Provisions ...	...	19	Licensed Premises ...	...	14
Fruit and Greengrocery ...	...	6	Restaurants and Cafes ...	...	23
Butchery ...	...	5	Light Refreshments ...	...	10
Fishmongery ...	...	2	Fried Fish and Chips ...	...	6
Shellfish ...	...	1	Bakehouses ...	...	2
Bakers and Confectioners ...	...	2	Mineral Water Manufacturer		1
Sweets and Confectionery ...	...	11	Beer Bottling ...	...	1

As a result of warnings given concerning failure to comply with the requirements of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, the occupiers of seventeen food premises and the owner of one food vehicle took the necessary measures to comply.

The occupier of two food shops failed to respond to warnings given and the Council resolved to take proceedings under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and the Regulations. These proceedings were pending at the end of the year.

(b) Food Inspection.

The following foodstuffs were found upon inspection to be unfit for human consumption and were voluntarily surrendered by the traders for disposal.

Canned fruits, fruit extracts and vegetables	...	...	21 lbs 9 oz.
Canned meats	...	...	8 lbs.
Biscuits	...	...	41 lbs 8 oz.
Imported beef	...	...	13 lbs.

(c) Meat Inspection.

There are no licensed slaughterhouses in the district.

The carcasses and organs of the following animals, brought into butchers shops without having been inspected, were examined :-

Bullocks ... 3. Pigs ... 1.

No evidence of tuberculosis, cysticercus bovis or other disease was found.

(d) Manufacture of Sausages and Preserved Foods.

Five premises, all being part of butcher's premises, are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or preserved foods.

The premises were all inspected during the year.

(e) Ice Cream.

An additional five premises were registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 for the storage and sale of ice cream.

Twelve samples of ice cream, including four of that made locally, were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. All satisfied the methylene blue test and were placed in Provisional Grade I, which indicates a satisfactory standard of bacteriological cleanliness.

(f) Shell Fish.

Following a report of suspected food poisoning due to the consumption of cockles taken from the South Beach, a series of ten samples of cockles were taken between August and December and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. Six of these were satisfactory, one was suspicious and three were unsatisfactory. As a result, taking of cockles north of the slipway ceased whilst collections continued south of the slipway but not within 300 yards of it.

In order to build up a more comprehensive picture, sampling continued.

(g) Milk.

There are no milk bottling establishments in the district, all milk sold being pasteurised and bottled outside the district.

Two premises are registered as dairies by the Council and four distributors sell milk in the district.

RODENT CONTROL.

Statistics relating to rodent control work carried out during the year are given in the following table.

	Type of Property.				
	Local Author- ity.	Dwelling Houses.	Others, incl. Business Premises.	Agricul- tural.	TOTAL.
No. of properties inspected as a result of					
(a) notification.	4	59	10	-	73
(b) survey.	1	10	2	2	15
(c) otherwise.	6	167	89	-	262
	11	236	101	2	350
Total inspections carried out.	48	487	262	4	801
No. of properties found to be infested by:-					
(a) Rats Major	2	2	4	1	9
Minor	7	44	7	1	59
(b) Mice Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	2	1	-	3
	9	48	12	2	71
No. of properties treated by L.A.	9	48	12	-	69
Total treatments carried out.	11	71	13	2	97

The increase in the incidence of rat infestation in North-West Norfolk towards the end of the year is reflected in the number of inspections made, number of properties found to be infested and the number of treatments carried out - in each case there was an increase of between 45% and 48% on the figures for the previous year.

Treatment of public sewers was carried out in the autumn; there was no marked increase in rat infestation of sewers.

FACTORIES.

There is no industrial development in the district, most of the factories being either engaged in motor vehicle repairs or connected with the building industry.

The prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937 are given in tabular form as an annex to the report, as requested by the Ministry of Labour.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS.

The Council has provided and maintains an open air swimming pool on the sea front. The pool is filled with sea water which is continuously filtered and chlorinated by mechanical means.

During the early part of the year the filters on the purification plant were removed and overhauled and at the same time the filter media was renewed.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

Seven public conveniences have been provided and are maintained by the Council, six of these are adjacent to the sea front and the seventh is in a central position in the town. At two of these conveniences "Wash and Brush Up" facilities are available during the summer season and wash hand basins are provided in another two conveniences.

A new block of conveniences adjoining the swimming pool was put into use at Whitsuntide.

There are three blocks of conveniences provided on the Council's caravan sites.

All conveniences were inspected frequently so as to ensure that a satisfactory standard of cleanliness, repair and decoration was maintained.

SEA FRONT CLEANSING.

Seasonal workers were employed as in previous years on cleansing of the beach, promenade, greens, cliffs and car parks, during the summer. Regular inspections were made to ensure that a satisfactory standard of cleanliness was maintained.

FACTORIES.

(21)

Factories Acts 1937 - 59

Annual Report for 1961,
under Section 128(3) of the Factories Act, 1937.

1. Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises. (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authorities -	-	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority -	17	11	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding outworkers Premises) -	6	4	-	-
Total	23	15	-	-

Particulars. (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector. (5)	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	1	-	-	-

Part VIII of the Act.

There are no outworkers in the district.

